

# KEMPNER PLACES MAUD MALONE UNDER BOND

Calls Her "Scatter-brained, Loose-tongued, Ill-mannered Virago," from the Bench.

## HE ORDERED HER ARREST

On This Ground Counsel Asks for Dismissal, but Court Continues Trial of Woman Fired from Wilson Meeting.

Well, certainly women are treated with more consideration than they used to be. In the old times, when a magistrate sentenced a woman as a virago he hustled her off to the ducking stool.

Now he shakes hands with her. Yes, Chief Magistrate Otto Kempner, who presided over the examination yesterday of Miss Maud Malone, charged with wilfully disturbing the Wilson-Sulzer meeting at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, last Saturday night, scored the suffragette at the bar as "a brazen, loose-tongued virago," and then parted from her with all the amenities in life.

To be sure, he put her under \$500 bail to be tried at the Court of Special Sessions. But her brother, Sylvester Malone, passed over the \$500 with great pride, observing that his sister would be remembered with gratitude by future generations.

"Speeches like the one Magistrate Kempner made to my sister are buried in misty volumes," said the beaming Mr. Malone. "My sister's action will go down in history."

The examination was held at the courtroom in Magistrate Kempner's office, No. 40 Court street, Brooklyn.

A dozen women occupied the front row of seats, but there were no members of well known suffrage organizations there, except Dr. Mary Halton, who is leader of the 25th Assembly District for the Woman Suffrage party.

Miss Mary Donnelly took an afternoon off from her Moschetti activities and went over with the intention of making a demonstration if things went against the defendant, but somehow her courage eoded when she got there.

One faint little hiss when the magistrate called Miss Malone a virago was as far as the militant Miss Donnelly got toward a demonstration.

Frederick M. Lohman, advertising agent of the Academy of Music, was the first witness called by the magistrate, but he appeared to be scared of Miss Malone, though she seemed perfectly mild and harmless as she sat there. All Mr. Lohman would say was that he was at the meeting, and yes, your honor, he seen people jumping and hollering, but no, your honor, he never heard the lady say a single word.

But David Sentf, the next witness, gave his testimony with great gusto, and acted quite proud of himself as he told how after Miss Malone had asked her woman suffrage questions and kept on asking after Governor Wilson declined to answer, he came down from the box in which he sat and pulled and pushed Miss Malone from the building, urged on by cries of "Put her out! Drag her out!" from the women in the seats around.

## Odd How Witnesses Differ.

It was odd, by the way, how the recollection of the witnesses differed as to what the audience said to Miss Malone and her ejectors.

Miss Malone didn't hear any one call "Put her out!" and she did hear several tell her to stand up and put her question. But, according to Mr. Sentf, the whole audience, and especially the women, joined in a mad demand to have the suffragette put out.

After Andrew McLean, who was chairman of the Saturday night meeting, had testified in moderate and courtly terms that the audience became very excited after Miss Malone asked her question, and after Officer Dubois and Lieutenant Wold, of the 16th Precinct, had described how Magistrate Kempner, who was there, told them to arrest Miss Malone, and how she was marched through the streets to the station house, the suffragette herself was called to the stand.

A mild suffragette she looked to be, soft of voice, and when her lawyer desired her to state her age she hedged in as feminine a manner as possible.

"Answer the question," commanded the magistrate.

"I believe," she said, "that I was born in 1885."

Mild as she was she proved quite equal to the magistrate's questions.

"Did you go there wilfully to disturb that meeting?" he demanded.

"I didn't disturb the meeting," she said quietly, with an emphasis on the "I."

Then the magistrate made her describe all the former occasions when she had fired woman suffrage questions at political speakers.

"Do you mean to say," he asked of one meeting, "that it took five policemen to put you out of that hall?"

Miss Malone cast her eyes down upon the suffrage badge upon her breast. "They seemed to think it did," she said gently.

The meeting two weeks ago in Carnegie Hall, where the candidate for Vice-President on the Progressive party ticket was the speaker, was the only one, Miss Malone said, where she suffered bodily bruises in being put out.

Her lawyer, James P. Kohler, asked her if she ever carried "bricks or stones or baseballs" into a meeting. She said she didn't. She just asked candidates for office "What about woman suffrage?" and if she got an answer, yes or no, she sat down.

If she wasn't answered she kept on asking until she was put out.

Miss Malone Explains Purpose.

"My purpose is to make it a political issue," she said.

But Magistrate Kempner wouldn't take it that way at all.

"That you did at the Academy of Music on Saturday night," he told her severely, "was not only unlawful, but, in my judgment, in very bad taste. At the risk of creating a panic, a riot, you persisted in disturbing that meeting. Your purpose is that of a wilful and malicious lawbreaker. You have proceeded, arbitrarily and brazenly, to ride roughshod over laws and customs."

"You disgraced yourself and injured your cause. If there were refined and cultured suffragists of your sex in that audience they must have felt ashamed."

"You are one of the scatter-brained, loose-tongued, ill-mannered viragoes whose course retards the suffrage cause, as do the actions of the window smashers in England. To such as you is due the increase in the number of dangerous cranks, yes, and the bullets in the bodies of our Governors and Presidents."

Then Miss Malone drew a long breath

## and stepped down, and her friends rallied around her and shook her hand.

Dr. Hatton declared that the magistrate's speech was "an outrage" and that she was going to consult lawyers to find if it was legal for the examination to be conducted by Magistrate Kempner when it was he who caused Miss Malone's arrest.

Miss Malone's counsel, by the way, at the beginning of the case, made a motion to have the complaint dismissed on this same ground, but Magistrate Kempner dismissed it.

## HAS TO PAY ALIMONY AT 18

Wife Asked for \$100 a Week, but Is to Get Only \$5.

Deane Larabee Weaver, who is a little more than 18 years old, was examined before Justice Greenbaum yesterday as to his ability to pay his wife, Mrs. Florence Shurtle Weaver, \$100 a week alimony and \$500 in counsel fees pending the wife's suit for a separation. One cogent reason why he finds it impossible to pay this allowance is that he receives a salary of only \$5 as "runner" for the banking firm of Spencer, Trask & Co. Weaver said that his income was further increased by \$50 a year, which he receives from his father, the Rev. Thomas H. Weaver.

Weaver's wife, who is about the same age as her husband, said in her application for alimony that he was receiving \$250 a week. They were married at the home of an aunt of Mrs. Weaver at Watervliet, N. Y., without the knowledge of the young man's parents. The latter refused to receive their daughter-in-law, whereupon Weaver took his young wife to a furnished apartment, where he did not remain long. One day he packed his grip, and leaving 30 cents for his wife to live on he went to Long Beach, where he wrote several letters telling his wife what a great time he was having, while she was living with her mother.

Mrs. Weaver has based her suit on the grounds of cruelty and abandonment. Weaver said, under examination, that he never drank and never bought a drink for any one else. Justice Greenbaum decided that Weaver must give his entire salary of \$5 a week as alimony to his wife, and also must pay her \$50 for counsel fees.

## BABY SCOURGE KILLS AT 20

Young Woman Student Dies from Infantile Paralysis.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Baltimore, Oct. 23.—Stricken with infantile paralysis, Miss Lucy Crawford, twenty years old, a member of the Junior class at Goucher Woman's College and the daughter of William H. Crawford, president of Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., died to-day in the Women's Hospital. She was one of the most popular members of her class and belonged to the Alpha Phi fraternity.

## Miss Crawford first complained of being ill on Sunday morning, and after an examination by Dr. Lillian Welch, the college physician, she was placed under observation. Yesterday her condition was not regarded as dangerous. She suffered from a paroxysm about midnight and began to sink rapidly. When her parents arrived at 2 o'clock this morning she was still able to recognize them.

## DIVORCE FOR MRS. HAVENS

Final Decree Signed in Favor of Broker's Wife.

Justice Glicerich signed yesterday a final decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. May S. Havens and against Frederick J. Havens, a broker and former member of the Stock Exchange firm of E. B. Havens & Co., which failed in 1907 for \$1,500,000.

The respondent in the suit brought by Mrs. Havens was Miss Frances Montgomery, an actress. Havens and Miss Montgomery were fined \$500 by a Chicago court in 1909 on charges preferred by Mrs. Havens.

After the failure of the Havens firm Mrs. Havens testified before a referee in bankruptcy that while her husband's income was only \$12,000 a year, he maintained a private yacht, owned several automobiles, and spent in addition \$25,000 a year.

"He fairly threw money away," said Mrs. Havens.

## EYELID PRICERS DISAGREE

Another Jury Will Have to Consider Suit of Actress.

A jury in the Supreme Court was unable to reach an agreement yesterday on the value of an eyelid to an emotional actress.

Mrs. Bertha Westbrook Reid sued Albert Plant, president of Lehn & Fink, manufacturing chemists, for \$20,000 damages for injuries she received when the defendant's automobile ran into her own. She alleged that the lower lid of her right eye was permanently injured in the accident, and this made it impossible for her to get engagements for the portraying of emotional roles.

Daniel Frohman, as a witness for the plaintiff, told how important the eyelid was in the portraying of emotion, and declared that the injury to Mrs. Reid would be an obstacle to her receiving engagements.

The question will be submitted to twelve other jurors.

## COMING FOR HOTEL STRIKE

National Officers of Workers' Union Due Here To-day.

The national officers of the International Hotel Workers' Union were said yesterday to be on their way to New York to attend the meeting of hotel and restaurant employees to-night to prepare for the strike which is being planned to take place about November 1.

Charles Ewald, secretary of the union, said last evening that the employees of all the hotels and restaurants in this city were prepared to quit work at a moment's notice.

Henry Morris, organizer of the elevator runners as a branch of the International Hotel Workers' Union, said that the plan includes a strike of elevator runners in apartment houses and office buildings also. He added that those grievances had to be remedied.

It was said last evening by some hotel representatives that the employees had represented that the managers had been not losing sleep over the situation.

## STAGE WOMEN FOR WILSON.

In aid of the Wilson-Marshall testimonial at the Hippodrome next Sunday night a host of prominent women of the stage have offered their services. Among the latest recruits is Margaret Illington, who will recite Langdon Smith's poem, "Evolution." May Irwin will deliver a political monologue. Among the others are Miss Helen Lehman, who will champion twenty-four of the prettiest girls to be selected from the Broadway musical shows; Miss Tricie Franza, of the Winter Garden; Miss Emma Carus, of the Louise Dresser; Miss Bonita; Miss Artie Hall; Miss Eileen; Miss Florence Moore, of the "Hanky Panky" company; Miss Blossom Seeley, the Eight Original Madcaps; and the "Top o' the World" Girls.

## SEE TROUBLE AHEAD

Will Dr. Shaw or Miss Addams Head the Suffragists?

## CONVENTION NEXT MONTH

Opposition to Chicago Woman on Account of Her Part in Party Politics.

Who will be the next president of the National Woman Suffrage Association? "Why, Dr. Shaw, of course," answers your average woman, recalling the enormous personal popularity of the present suffrage leader and the number of years she has held that office unchallenged.

Yet gossip whispers that there is trouble ahead, and that the annual convention of the association, which takes place in Philadelphia from November 21 to 25, will witness an insurgent attempt to place Miss Jane Addams in the seat of power. It is said that the place has already been offered to Miss Addams, that Dr. Shaw offered to withdraw in her favor, if she would accept it, and that Miss Addams declined. However, it is thought by suffragists with political pretensions that when the question comes before the convention Miss Addams might be induced to change her mind. The admiration which Miss Addams commands throughout the country is so strong, say her supporters, that if her name were put before the convention she would receive a landslide vote; and the demand for her candidacy may be so overwhelming that she could not refuse to run.

On the other hand, there is intense feeling against Miss Addams, not for personal reasons at all, but based purely on her connection with the Bull Moose party. Many ardent suffragists feel that she overstepped the bounds of decorum in allying herself with a political party while she was vice-president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, an organization whose very foundation rests on "non-partisanship in politics."

That is an old story, but it was bound to reappear at this November convention. Miss Addams is "in" for chastisement at the hands of the conservative element, as has long been foreseen, and the fact that she would be urged for president by the "progressives" is well, it is gossip which the authorities do not see fit to credit.

It is said that many who would personally be delighted to see Jane Addams head the suffragists of the country feel they cannot support her simply because of her stand with the Progressive party. No officer, or member even, of the suffrage association is supposed to take sides with any political party; membership is a tacit pledge to maintain that attitude, and the fact that the first vice-president violated that tacit understanding is not considered by many suffragists a good reason for rewarding her with the highest office in their power.

"Imagine Jane Addams accepting such an office anyway!" retorts another suffragist. "A woman who refused to be head of the Child Labor Bureau for the United States government because she had her own work to do at Hull House, isn't going to burden herself with such an exacting office as president of the 'national.' It means travelling all over the country and keeping in constant touch with all departments of suffrage work. Miss Addams couldn't give the time to it."

There is still another element taken into consideration by suffrage politicians. This is the power of Mrs. Laura Clay, of Kentucky, who is said to have the backing of eleven states in the South and West, and who might be a "dark horse."

The suffragists of the West made objections at the last convention to the Eastern states' monopoly of office and to the continuation of the national headquarters in New York City. These jealousies, however, were no match for Dr. Shaw's popularity and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's pocketbook—for she offered to pay the cost of the New York headquarters. Mrs. Clay was for several years a member of the executive board of the society, and the fact that she was not re-elected at the last convention has not been forgotten.

All in all, it will probably be a lively convention, and the pacifying influence of Bishop James Henry Darrington, of Pennsylvania, who will address the women, may not come amiss. Other speakers will be the Baroness von Suttner, Miss M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr; Reginald Kaufman, Jesse Lynch Williams, Witter Bynner, Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau; Miss Margaret Foley, of Boston; Miss Fola La Follette, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, Miss Rose Schneidermann, Mrs. Oliver W. Stewart, of Chicago; Miss Crystal Eastman, Miss Harriet Stanton Blatch, Miss Elizabeth Freeman, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, and almost everybody else prominent in suffrage work.

## ROBIN DEPOSITORS COMPLAIN

Ask for Grand Jury Action Regarding Morris and Wood.

A committee of the depositors of the Washington Savings Bank, of which Joseph G. Robin, who has pleaded guilty to grand larceny, was formerly the president, called on District Attorney Whitman yesterday. They asked him to have the grand jury inquire into statements made by Frederick K. Morris, vice-president of the Fidelity Development Company, and James T. Wood, formerly vice-president of the Washington Savings Bank.

The committee said they believed that Morris in a civil suit had given testimony that Robin was indicted, and that Wood put his signature to an affidavit relating to the credit of the bank which it was later found was untrue. The depositors thought there should be some more indictments.

C. D. Usinger, chairman of the committee, reported that the District Attorney had already started an additional inquiry into the affairs of the bank and was considering charges against other persons than Robin.

## DURVEY JEWELS APPRAISED

Owner Objects to Paying Duty on \$12,000 Necklace.

After careful appraisal made yesterday at the public stores a value of \$12,000 was placed by the customs officials upon the diamond and pearl necklace taken from Mrs. Herman B. Durvey on her arrival here on Tuesday on the Kaiserlin Auguste Victoria.

When informed that the necklace had been appraised for that sum Mrs. Durvey objected to the payment of duty, but it is believed that she will pay it later under protest and take the case to court.

Mrs. Durvey made no effort to conceal her necklace. It was sent to the Appraisers' bureau because a dispute over its value arose on the pier between the owner and the customs officials. The duty is about \$7,200.

## THE TRIBUNE'S ROOM AND BOARD REGISTER HAS A CONDENSED LIST OF FURNISHED ROOMS. Consult it.—Adv.

## PLANS FOR DEFECTIVES

Education Board to Appoint Physicians and Inspectors.

## AGAINST CHARITY IDEA

Somers's Suggestion Defeated After Long Debate—Pointed Remarks by Maxwell.

To meet the needs of the mentally deficient children in the schools of this city the Board of Education adopted a resolution yesterday providing for the appointment of two physicians for the examination of the children. The same resolution provided for two inspectors of ungraded classes in which these children are taught and a social worker to visit the homes of such pupils.

Arthur S. Somers spoke against the resolution. His remarks caused a long discussion, and Commissioner Somers finally offered a resolution to appoint a committee to confer with the Charities Department in an effort to solve the problem.

Mr. Somers declared the Charities Department was considering a plan whereby that department could act as a clearing house for the mentally deficient children, and that the latter department should be backed up.

"Then a bureau can be created to take care of and segregate these children," declared Mr. Somers.

He said further that so long as the Board of Education offered a refuge to the parents of such children would refuse to send them to any institution if it were created. Commissioner Somers said he wanted the problem taken care of in such a way that the children could be looked after twenty-four hours each day, even if it had to be enforced by law. He added:

"Better to have these unfortunate children in an institution than to have them at school, where two thousand children can point them out and brand them openly as 'dippy' and their teachers as the teachers of the 'dippy' class."

Superintendent Maxwell declared the constitution gave every child a right to the education, as it could receive, and, addressing the board, but with eyes centered on Commissioner Somers, the superintendent said:

"And may the day never come when the Charities Department has a footing in the schools. Above everything else, leave the word charity out when considering the schools."

Dr. Maxwell read messages from T. C. Janeway, Dr. Adolph Meyer and Dr. Smith Ely in support of the measure.

Dr. D. J. McDonald blamed the federal authorities for improper supervision at the ports, saying it was in that way so many mentally deficient persons came into the country.

In the report on the use of public school buildings for political meetings, it was stated that the Third Term party had been the only one so far to accept the invitations sent out to all parties.

Commissioner McGowan said he had learned that the Bull Moose party had received permission to use one of the Board of Education's vacant lots.

"I am in favor of letting that party and the others, too, have their meetings in the vacant lots," declared Commissioner McGowan, "but not in the school buildings."

Seven schools were set aside for the meetings, and the cost will be \$28 a night in all the boroughs, except Richmond and Queens, where it will be \$18. The money is to pay for light and other services.

## CHILD LABOR LAW CRUDE

Workers Between 14 and 16 Not Protected.

There is a blot on the fair name of the child labor law. Mrs. P. J. O'Connell stood up in meeting yesterday at the vocational guidance conference at the Hebrew Technical School for Girls and—

"No, I did not attack the child labor law," she objected. "I merely said that it was strange that so good a law should have such apparently disastrous results. It hasn't worked out as its promoters expected. They were idealists—dreamers—and they expected mild owners to live up to the spirit of the law, not the letter. That is the flaw in it."

"The actual result of the child labor law, however, is to make it harder for the fourteen-year-old child to get a position than it was before. The law says a child under sixteen shall work only eight hours a day, from 8 o'clock to 5, with one hour at noon for lunch and rest. In most factories, however, the employees work from 8 o'clock to 5:30 and have only half an hour for lunch. The result is that the better class of employers will not take children under sixteen because of the inconvenience of having two sets of workers with different time schedules. So the children who leave school must work in the less desirable factories or in unregulated trades."

All agreed that the child worker between the ages of fourteen and sixteen was a hopeless problem, and then the conference developed into a controversy on the question of what to do with the hopeless problem. Miss Bertha M. Stevens, director of the Co-operative Employment Bureau, of Cleveland, said that the only solution was compulsory education up to the age of sixteen.

## IMMACULATE IN CELL

Wilmer Carefully Groomed for Appearance on Hold-Up Charge.

After having a bath, shave and shampoo, with the added embellishment of a shine and manicure treatment, John Wilmer, who was arrested last Saturday in the Hotel Somerset, Manhattan, in connection with the robbery of jewels from Mrs. B. Schreyer, in New Rochelle, on October 16, was taken before Judge Swinburne in New Rochelle yesterday, charged with receiving stolen property and with robbery in the first degree. The charge of receiving stolen goods was dismissed, and Wilmer who was then arraigned on the second charge, pleaded not guilty. An adjournment was taken until November 2. Wilmer said before going back to his cell that he could prove an alibi. Mrs. Schreyer, who is reputed to be wealthy, was not in court. Her son reported that she was too ill to attend the hearing.

Robert Miller, of No. 1558 Broadway, Manhattan, who was with Mrs. Schreyer when she was held up, and who has made a confession that he and Wilmer had plotted to rob the widow, did not appear either.

B. A. Myers, a theatrical manager, who was in the courtroom, said Wilmer's full name was John Wilmer Martine, and that the man had caused him to lose \$15,000 in England and Germany three years ago through mismanagement of an amusement attraction.

## Apparatus for the Home

Questions concerning household apparatus will be answered by the Home Department, New York Tribune, No. 154 Nassau street.

## A COMPACT CLOTHES HORSE

This device consists of an upright wooden post supported at the bottom by a small stand. To this central post are bolted four wings upon which the clothes may be hung. Each of these wings consists of four horizontal bars, two feet in length. When not in use they may be folded tight to the upright post, thus making the device very compact. All the metal used in its construction is rust proof. The price of this clothes bar is \$1.

## A MITTEN DUSTER

This duster is made of heavy yarn chemically treated and is adapted for cleaning and polishing furniture, shelves and out of the way places. It fits over the hand like a mitten and the special preparation with which it is treated prevents the scattering

## Violence in Suffrage Movement Denounced

An Englishwoman Says Militant Policy is Retarding "Cause."

There have been some evidences in recent cable dispatches from London that the violent methods of the English militant suffragettes are causing much disagreement among the adherents of the "cause" itself. Additional testimony of this fact is contained in an article written for the November number of "The Century Magazine" by Millicent Garrett Fawcett, president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (Great Britain).

Explaining that she writes from the standpoint of those who regard the women's movement for political freedom as incomparably the most important political fact of the present day, she adds:

"I regard the militants as misguided enthusiasts, and believe at this moment they are the most dangerous obstacles in the way of the immediate success of our cause in England."

In regard to the argument that "men's political movements toward freedom have nearly always been accompanied by confused noise and garments rolled in blood," Mrs. Fawcett says:

"Yet notwithstanding all precedents to the contrary, but just because men are men and women are women, the women's movement toward freedom did progress and progress marvelously for the first half of the nineteenth century till about six years ago without the use of any kind of violence. We shot no one, we exploded no bombs, we destroyed nothing; but we have been building up and creating a new social order in which the women of to-day occupy a wholly different and better place from that occupied by the women of preceding ages. The universities have been opened; girls' schools have been made over again, and made different; the medical and, in many countries, the legal, professions have been opened; municipal and all other local franchises in Great Britain and her colonies have been won; women have been made eligible for election on all local governing bodies; the civil service has been opened; the barbarity of medieval laws founded on the absolute subjection of women in marriage has been modified; full parliamentary suffrage has been won for women in New Zealand and Australia, in Finland and Norway, in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington and California, and women's suffrage amendments have been recommended to the electorate by the representative governing bodies of six other of the

## United States. All these actual victories

and indications of further victories in the near future have been won (Lord Acton notwithstanding) without violence of any kind.

"At the outset, so long as the militant suffragettes confined themselves merely to sensational and eccentric means of propaganda, they could hardly be looked upon as a physical force party; they undoubtedly did service to our common cause by making the claims of women more widely known; there is probably hardly a village, hardly a family in which the claims of women to share in the representative system of the country has not been eagerly discussed. This to a very large extent we owe to the activities of the 'militants.' But when they departed from the attitude they first adopted, of suffering violence but using none, in my judgment, they put themselves in the wrong morally, and, if judged from the point of view of practical success, have put back the cause rather than promoted it."

"Forty twenty-six years, from 1836 to 1912, women's suffrage was never once defeated in the House of Commons. The conciliatory bill, which had been carried in second reading in 1911 by a majority of 316 to 143 after a truce from militancy of nearly eighteen months, was defeated in 1912 by a narrow majority. This was very largely due to the intense indignation and resentment caused by the window smashing outrages which had taken place a few weeks earlier."

"The carrying of a women's suffrage amendment to the government reform bill is the next stage either of victory or defeat which awaits us. If militancy is renewed defeat is almost certain. The average man is not convinced of the value of conferring full citizenship on women by hearing of tradesmen's windows being broken, or of attempts to set houses and theatres on fire. The militants often claim that a display of physical violence is the only way to success. This, I maintain, is a wholly mistaken reading of the facts. Our victories have been won through convincing large masses of quiet, sensible, average men and women that the citizenship of women would be good for women themselves and for the state as a whole. We can point to the activities of such women as Julia Ward Howe and Jane Addams in the United States, of Florence Nightingale and Josephine Butler in Great Britain, and can more and more convince our countrymen of the futility and absurdity and the loss to the community of excluding such women and women at large from the rights of citizenship."

## AT WORK FOR CHILDREN

Miss Lathrop Outlines Plans of New U. S. Bureau.

Washington, Oct. 23.—What part the government will play in the movement for the promotion of child welfare through the new Children's Bureau was outlined to-day by Miss Julia C. Lathrop, its director, authorized by Congress to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of the American people. Miss Lathrop and her assistants will first concentrate their efforts on bringing together existing material, so as to make a thorough survey of the field and avoid duplicating work already done. The plans include the issuing of a handbook of statistics on children; gathering of literature relating to children; the establishment of a clearing house for information regarding state legislation affecting children; original investigation of infant mortality, and issuing of brief popular pamphlets for the public. The bureau has no power to do administrative work.

The Children's Bureau, provided by Congress this year, was first suggested by Miss Lillian D. Ward, head of the Nurses' Settlement in New York. Miss Lathrop has been widely known as a social worker and now is the highest salaried woman in the government service.

## TEA AND TALK, NOT TAGS

Both Wilson and Taft Women Plan New Enterprises.

The Women's National Wilson and Marshall League has gone into the refreshment business. It is to have 20 percent of the proceeds of a pretty little tea-room that has just been fitted up in connection with the restaurant on the ground floor of the Fifth Avenue Building, on the tenth floor of which are the headquarters of the league. The tea-room was ready yesterday, but won't be really opened till this afternoon.

To-day, and every afternoon hereafter until Election Day, some young and pretty members of the league will be on duty in the tea-room, not handling the cups exactly, but lending a bit to the place.

An afternoon tea, consisting of sandwiches, cakes, ice cream sometimes, and tea, coffee or chocolate, is to be served, any time from 2:30 o'clock until 5 for the sum of 50 cents. And 10 cents of each 50 will be handed over to the Democratic women.

The woman's department of the Republican National Committee is going to start a new feature to-day, too, but it isn't afternoon tea, it's afternoon talk. For days they have noticed how many young women came into the Wage Dollar Exhibit the Republicans have at No. 41 Union Square, and how they come especially between 5 and 7 o'clock p. m., when the shops and factories closed. It seemed a shame, they thought, not to pour some Republican arguments into these girls' ears while they had them there.

So, for the girls' benefit, a meeting will be held at No. 41 Union Square every afternoon from 5 o'clock until 7. Miss Mary Wood, secretary of the woman's department, will be the speaker to-day.

## Daily Bill of Fare.

FRIDAY.

BREAKFAST—Grapes, poached eggs on toast, buckwheat cakes, coffee.

LUNCHEON OR SUPPER—Baked macaroni and tomatoes, finger rolls, wine jelly, hermits, tea.

DINNER—Oyster soup, boiled halibut, egg sauce; boiled onions, carrot sauce; smothered potatoes, celery salad; peach dumplings, hard sauce; coffee.

## BECOMING LITTLE FUR SETS.

To complete the costume, whether the severely tailored street suit or the more elaborate velvet creation, there are be-

## On An Outing

All camp cooking is made appetizing and digestible with

## LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Fish, Game, Stews, Steaks, and all outing dishes improved by its use.

An Appetizer

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, N. Y.

## MISS INA CLAIRE

Who made such a distinct hit in "The Quaker Girl" is admired for her wonderful talents, her beauty and her stylish dressing. She has this to say about the

## "KLOSFIT"

KLOSFIT PETTICOAT

"To be well dressed you MUST wear a Klossfit Petticoat."

Miss Claire voices the opinions of many of the best dressers in the country who have permanently adopted the Klossfit Petticoat as their favorite.

The success of the Klossfit is due to its patented elastic waistband and "V" shaped gussets, which adapt themselves quickly to any figure, fitting like a glove, and needing no alteration whatever. There are no strings to tie, break or become knotted. Snap fast behind with a flat glove clasp. Made in all petticoat fabrics and sold at usual petticoat prices.

COTTON, \$1.50 TO \$3.00.

SILK, \$3.00 UP.

AT DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

## Look for the Elastic Gusset

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